O GRIFFITH & CO. s ccessors to E. G. Eastman & Co.)

J. O. GRAFFITH, F. C. BUNNINGTON; JNO. C. BURCH. LEON, TROUSDALE THOMAS S. MARR.

DAILY \$8 TRI-WEEKLY \$5; WERKLY \$2. INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 8, 1801.

The Action of the Legislature. The seal of secrecy was yesterday remove from the proceedings of the Legislature. The veil has been lifted and Tennessee stands forth, so far as Legislative resolves can indicate her position, proudly defiant of the invading hordes of the North, loyal to her Southern sisters, her own honor and rights

and true to her historic character and renown. These Legislative resolves but reflect the overwhelming voice of the people of Tennessee, as will be demonstrated, when the ballet box shall utter its sovereign decree.

It is m obedience to the palpable and almost universal tone of public sentiment that the Legislature has spoken in language so unmistakable to the world. Uninspired by such a sentiment, the Legis lative voice might have been more feeble and temporising. But confronted by the mighty voice of an aroused and insulted people, it requires a man of neutral in the face of the legions of Black Republican soldiers, advancing to subjugate the South.

The Legislature, however, has obediently bowed to the irresistible tide of popular acclamation, and has declared that the people shall speak on the 8th of June and decide for themselves, whether they will cast off from them the usurper's and despot's yoke, or whether they will basely yield to the threats of subjugation, betray their own honor and manhoed, and give themselves and their children up as serfs of a sectional rule. No man who has read their history or who understands the character of the people of Tennessee, can, for one moment, doubt which of these alternatives her chivalroussons will choose. The people are also called on to deter mine whether they will remain an isolated State without sympathy of association or support, or whether they will unite their destinies with the gallant Confederate States, who have a common destiny and common institution with themselves. Neither is this any doubtful issue. No magnet is truer to the pole than is the heart of Tennessee to the South and to Southern institutions. She will throw herself in to the "imminent and deadly breach," in the hour of darkest peril, and the enemies of the South are beleaguring her, by sea and land, for her destruction.

feet upon soil consecrated to constitutional freedom

and State rights. A temporary convention has been also entered into between the Commissioners of the State and the Commissioners of the Confederate States, Hon. Henry W. Hilliard, similar to that of the state of Virginia with the Government of the Confederate States. The object of this treaty is to give one direction

to the military movements of the contracting parties. and thus to secure the highest officiency to our arms. It, at once, places the military resources of the state in the hands of competent and experienced directors and secures arms for our brave volunteers, who only require such assistance to render them invincible against all the invaders that Lincoln can array against them.

We can not conclude this brief article withou admonishing our citizens to beware how they render aid and comfort to our enemy, in this day of trial to our State, by crying out neutralityor union.

We give this admonition, for the sake of those the sake of the cause. The latter is already assured But impartial history is certain to cover with obloquy the name of all who now oppose themselves t their native land, in a struggle with its oppressors. Let the young men especially beware, and never place themselves in a false position, where they will have "the cold, unmoving finger of scorn pointed at them, through all time.

the South! Have we ever wronged the North? Never.

Have we ever sought to deprive them of any co stitutional right ? Never. Have we ever attempted by legislation to imp any unjust burthens upon them? Never.

For what does the North make War upon

Have we ever attempted by moral influences in any way to inter ere with their domestic peace, or to lower them in the estimation of the world b slanderous books or otherwise? Never,

In the sight of man and of Heaven, we are guil less of any wrong, unless it be wrong to resist aggression, and maintain our rights; and chief above all, the unalienable right of every free people to govern themselves.

For what then is this ernel war waged against us

But wherefore, to what end, and from what m tive? As men in life follow the same road from a va- on the South. riety of motives, so are those who urge, and pro cute this war against us, notunted by different motives. But they may perhaps be ranged into two great classes. One by motives of mare, the other o

The party which sustained Lancoln for President constitute the former, those who supported Buscu exember, Beta, and Douglas, the latter. The former -the Black Republican party-did not affect to conceal their hatred of everything that there the semblance or name of Southern rights. The latter, affecting a higher sense of justice, were willing t give us a quasi endorsement as long as we continu or were willing to continue the contributions

which had made them rich, while we grew poor. So long as we would consent to do them service to pay them one dollar for what we could buy else where for seventy-five cents, and to confer upor navigation, -so long as we were willing, new that sine North had a numerical majority, to abide un-PHECE, D.CEISEON, Douglas, Everert Filamone, and the same may be said of the crops all over the and duties incurred thereto; and do hereby honcefor the rights of the South, scarcely less bitter in about starving the South-back into obedience at their Jenunciations of Black Republicanism and its least! I noticed one little piece of evidence touch. Article 10 Sections 1 and 2 of the Constitution of unholy purposes, than we ourselves. But now every ing their belief in the starving condition of the voice and every arm is raised against us. Subju- poor Southern people on the Ouachita, two or three

military arm, the means of enforcing that law. All usen of all parties are united. One, we repeat, from motives of late, and the others from mosives of profit.

The profit class may be again subdivided into of the United States, or under any act of Congress of war—the mob, and those of wealth, who look to elsewhere, he will, before he closes his adventures. our subjugation as a means of perpetual legalized witness the approaching maturity of a crop planted

These constitute the manufacturing, banking, and commercial aristocracy. These furnish the maderial of war, which they regard simply in the light of a pecuniary investment, to be repaid out nessee but do not find it. The last I had was of of the pockets of the subjugated South, while the date the 25th, when your Legislature had gone into of the pockets of the sungingance of the secret session. Will Tennessee longer delay taking shall keep regular scrolls of the voters as now re prospect of present gain. Whether the investment a step is the right direction—Southward. With quired by law in the election of members to the on the part of the one or the other shall turn out a profitable one or not, remains to be seen.

Prudence in the Press.

Mr. Carsar, one of the editors of the Memphis Analonche, says, in a letter from Montgomery, that Union is perfect. "if it were proper, he might indulge his readers with his own convictions, founded upon the most after by the action of the Government in Montgo- of the 6th says: mery ; but the suggestions of a wise policy convinnes him that, in an hour of such exigency, publication should not be given to anything calculated to inform destined for Nashville via Louisville. Some in authe enemy of the movements of this Government. That thorsty thought that under the late decision of Gov. the North will have war to their heart's content. Dennison the provisions should go, but a number of war to the right of them, war to the left of them- | kind. They did not approve the plan of feeding the war, but, effective and emphatic war, until it shall citizens or soldiery of a disloyal State. Hence they

belch forth itself, "Hold, enough!" is certain." The words in italies should be accupationally observed by every journal of the South. Patriotism and common sense alike demanded that while the

Fer What does the South Fight? For everything worth living for-To resist ag gression, to resist subjugation, to resist a military despotism, to protect our lives, and the lives of our women and children from the brutal and infuriate passions of the mob, and to maintain the loctrine of our revolutionary sires- that the conictate of patriotism.

is quite anxious to know what the lale Democratic purty, intends to do in reference to the memination of a candidate for Governor. For ourselves, not recognising the existence of a Democratic party in this contest, we have no right to answer. If the Bonner means to inquire whether the Convention which will assemble on next Saturday, intends to

The Banner whose motives are well understood,

way off, we shall decline venturing an opinion, how- to enter into a Military League with the authorities ver much we might be pleased to relieve the anxous fears of the Banner.

We had hoped that all questions calculated to produce discord at the present moment might at | now being carried on against it." present agree, without reference to the past, to say League at the earliest practicable moment. whether they will take it up now or await some future day.

Andy Johnson at Athens. ATHENS, TEXNESSEE, May 6th, 1861. Editors Union and American:-The manner in which East Tennesseans have heretafore been deservedly spoken of, is almost enough to make one extraordinary audacity to meethis constituents and disclaim any connexion with them; but I take pride

> nearly a unit. ANDY JOHNSON spoke here on Friday last that fin-

shed the work here. Great was the feeling of indignation of an injured people, whose trust had been betrayed. His ears were constantly greeted with exclamations-an emssary of Lixcoln-an agent of the devil-a traitor out it came not while he stood on that goods box. He saw he had ventured too far, and trembled for State were now, and during the interval a member the consequences. Although much effort had been of said Confederacy, said force, together with that Nal', Pickett. Porter, Richardson, Roberts, Shieds made on the part of two or three individuals to get up of the Confederate States, to be employed for the a crowd, the number present was small, and a majority of them, after hearing him awhile, would of their feelings and a warning to him in the future

Many are at a loss as to his object in making such speeches, (of course you know their character) but | have done in like cases, every one can plainly see that their only tendency is to divide us at home, not only preventing our acting according to the dictates of reason and a sense met and provided for, by the Confederate States. of honor and justice, and unite in a common cause . of self-preservation and right, but actually engendering a civil strife right in our very midst-the ized commissioner to act in the matter of the Co worst of all evils! Viewing it in this light, he federate States, and Gustavus A. Henry, Archibale Five millions of dollars are appropriated and fifty- would not again be suffered to occupy a stand in O. W. Totten, and Washington Barrow, commission five thousand volunteers provided to be raised for this country. If (through the invitation of two or ers duly authorized to act in like manner for the the defence and support of the Southern States | three "Black Republican Torres") he were again to | al and ratification of the proper authorities of both against the wanton, tyrannical and barbarous raid attempt it, "forbearance would cease to be a virtue of a borde of invaders, who will learn, by expe- and the just wrath of a terribly aroused people," of a borde of invaders, who will learn, by experience, at what a dear cost they plant their hostile would burst over his crown of dishonored locks. herewith set their hands and seals, the day and year aforesaid, in dupheate originals.

This section of our State is rapidly becoming all right. Numerous companies have been raised. Some counties furnishing three or four. On Friday, just as Gov. Jourson closed his peti-

tions, the first Secession flag our citizens have seen, was unfurled on our streets and like the wild eagle proudly floated in the genial air of a Southern not "want for protection," when I make you acquainted with a 'great' fact, not, however, one of and Washington Barrow, Commissioners ANDY JOHNSON'S 'great facts,' who is a man of part of the State of Tennessee, and H. W. Hilliard factions and fictions, but a real factthat at least seven eights of those who had been listening to ANDY, and had just heard his last petition, fell into rank and file, and marched inder our flag to the Depot to greet a regiment of passing soldiers. Great numbers of the brave and | State of Tennessee to the faithful observance of the noble sons of the South are passing here daily. About ten thousand have already passed over this road, going to check the madmen of the North in adoption of the League : their march of oppression and subjugation. They who may forget their holiest duties, and not for are brave and determined looking men, and cheerful, well aware to the danger to which they are about voluntarily to expose themselves, but knowing that God is on their side, and that if they fall, t will be in a glorious cause. It is with cries of joy and tears of gratitude that they recognize the

stars and bars of our adopted flag. Ever may she wave, till time is no more, over the soil of the South, the land of the noblest and most chivalrous people on the face of the earth.

Mississippi and Arkansas. VICESBURG, May 2, 1861. I have just arrived here from the State of Arkansas, via the Ouachita river and railroad from Monroe : having first ascended the Arkansas river, calling at Pine Bluff. Little Rock, Fort Smith on the way up, and at Van Buren, Fayetteville, Little Rock and rossing over by stage to Camden, on my way down. So you will perceive I have visited the principal places in Middle and Southern Arkansas, together with the Empire county of Northwestern Askansas. Rest assured there are no Union men in Arkan-

sas now-not even in Fayetteville. The State is virtually out of the Union, and will be formally so on the seventh or eighth instant. Military companies by scores are tendering active service to the That it is for our complete subjugation all men | Confederate Government against the unwise, unjust, unnatural, unchristian, unrighteous, unholy, ungodly warfare of the Lixeoux Sewars government

Fort Smith, as you have heard, was evacuated it ight-time by the United States forces, who took for each voting precinct, and that said Deputy ap with them all their small arms and horses. The point three Judges and two Clerks for each preity, several of the officers had resigned, and quite then any Justice of the Peace, or in the absence number of privates, having no respect for the Fort and appertenances thereunto belonging srenow in the hands and keeping of the State of Ar-Persons who have not visited that State have but

a poor conception of the capacity of its soil in th production of cotton and grain, and the cheapness and facility with which horned-cattle, horses mules, ocs and sheep are raised and made fit for market loes become seal fat on the wast of pecans, scorns. stock, except such as is set apart for service, find excellent ranges and require very little feeding at Rock to Camden, I was most agreeably sur is looking very well, though the weather has been rather cold. Lower down on the Ouachita and between that and the Mississtopi river, the lands are fairly burthened with it, (if it be possible to burthen such soil with any crop) and I noticed the plant was, in many fields from twelve to eighteen South Yet, the infuriated, deranged North talk voice and every arm is raised against us. Subjugation is now the word, and for State rights, the absolute will of our masters is to be the law, and the solute will of our masters is to be the law, and the shipper model of the Cambridge of the C shipper, no doubt, expecting to flod a ready sale all parts of the constitut and high prices for his cargo; but the people wanted no corn, and he turned the bow of his craft down stream, and must now pursue his voyage of State, are in like manner abrogated and annulled. mercy over some other waters in search of a starythose who go in for immediate plunder, the spoils ing people; and if not attended with better success on these grounds, and find out from actual examina-

tion that the North is not the only country that produces breadstuffs. I have been trying to get some news from Ten-Virginia out of the Northern Union and Arkansas following, will she not wheel into line, setting an "Separation," and the number of votes "No Separaexample to her mother State, North Carolina, then | tion. omes her sister State Kentucky, then follow Mis. the same to the Sheriff of the county, at the county souri, Maryland and Delaware, and the Southern

SHIPMENT OF PROVISIONS FROM CITCINNATI TO NASHreliable information, as to what will transpire here-

Considerable excitement was created at the wharf Saturday, in consequence of the discovery of a large assount of provisions on the mail boat Superior the Home Guard would not permit anything of the removed the freight, consisting of cighty-six casks

Tennessee and the Confederate States. By virtue of a joint resolution of the General erner to confer with the Hon. H. W. HILLIARD, Commissioner from the Confederate States, relative to sent of the governed is the only true and legitimate the formation of a Military League between the ed for the election herein before ordered, the following ordinance shall be submitted to the popular low we give the Governor's Message, announcing the itself, and the vote of the House of Representatives ratifying it :

MESSAGE OF THE GOVERNOR. EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT. NASHVILLE, May 7, 1861.

and House of Representatives: By virtue of the authority of your joint resolusubmit to the attempt on the part of a few of the tion, adopted on the 1st day of May, inst, I apgomery, Archibald O. W. Totten, of the county of lidate upon the public and compel us to accept him Madison, and Washington Barrow, of the county of under the threat of discord, as the day is but little Davidson, "Commissioners, on the part of Tennesse

of the Confederate States, and with the authoritie

of such other slaveholding States as may wish to

enter into it: having in view the protection and de fence of the entire South against the war that i The said Commissioners met the Hon Henry W east have been deferred until we had disposed of Hilliard, the accredited representative of the Con such questions as might be submited to the actionof | federate States, at Nashville on this day, and have the present Legislature. But the gauntlet has been | agreed upon and executed a Military League bethrown down by Mesers. Maynago, the editor of the tween the State of Tennessee and the Confederate Bonner, and a few others collected together in tion of the two Governments, one of the duplicate Nashville, after it had been generally understood originals of which I herewith transmit for your rat there would be no convention, and it will be for the ification or rejection. For many cogent and obvi-Southern rights party, composed of all those who at our reasons, unnecessary to be rehearsed to you, I Very respectfully,

CONVENTION BETWEEN THE STATE OF TENNESSEE, AND THE CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA. The State of Tennessee, looking to a speedy ad mission into the Confederacy established by the Con federate States of America, in accordance with th Constitution for the provisional Government of said States, enters into the following temporary Convento declare, by his acts, that Tennessee shall stand in being able to say, that East Tennessee is now very tion, Agreement and Military League, with the Confederate States, for the purpose of meeting pressing exigencies affecting the common rights. interests, and safety of said States, and said Con federacy.

First.-Until the said State shall become a mem ber of said Confederacy according to the Constitu tion of both powers, the whole military force, and military operations, offensive and defensive of said State, in the impending conflict with the United to your county, and like epithets. His color went States, shall be under the chief control and direc tion of the President of the Confederate States upon the same basis, principles and footing, as if said common detence.

SECOND-The State of Tennessee will upon he coming a member of said Confederacy under the have been quite willing to have seen him taken permanent Constitution of said Confederate States. down and soundly cowhided, as a slight indication if the same shall occur, turn over to said Confederate States, all the puplic property acquired from the United States, on the same terms, and in the bury, White of Davidson, Williams of Knox, and same manner as the other states of said Confederacy.

THIRD-Whatever expenditures of money, if any, the said state of Tennessee shall make before st becomes a member of said Confederacy, shall be This Convention entered into and agreed in the City A. D., 1861 by Henry W. Hilliard, the duly author vernments respectivel

In testimony whereof the parties aforesaid have HENRY W. HILLIARD, [SHAL.]

GUSTAVUS A. HENRY, A. O. W. TOTTEN. WASHINGTON BARROW, Commissioners on the part of Tenness

JOINT RESOLTUTION BATIFTING THE LEAGUE. WHEREAS, A military league, offensive and defen sive, was formed on this the 7th of May, 1861, by and between A. O. W. Totten, Gustavus A. Henry nmissioner on the part of the Confederate States of America, subject to the confirmation of the two Governments;

the State of Tennessee, That said league be in all respects ratified and confirmed; and the said General Assembly hereby pledges the faith and honor of the terms and conditions of said league. The following is the vote in the Senate on the

Be it therefore resolved by the General Assembly

Ayes .- Messrs. Allen, Horn, Hunter, Johnson Lane, Minnis, McClellan, McNeilly, Payne, Peters tanton, Thompson. Wood and Speaker Stovall .- 14 Noes - Messrs. Boyd, Bradford, Hildreth, Nash Cichardson and Stokes .- 6 Absent and not voting: Messrs. Bumpass, Mickley lewman, Stokley and Trimble .-

The following is the vote in the Hous Aves-Messre. Baker of Perry, Baker of Weakley tyless, Bicknell, Biedsoe, Cheatham, Cowden, Dav dson, Davis, Dudley Ewing, Farley, Farrelly, Ford razier, Gants, Guy, Havron, Hurt, Ingram, Jones enner, Kennedy, Lea, Lockhart, Martin, Mayfield McCabe, Morphies, Nall, Pickett, Porter, Richards oberts, Shein, Smith, Sowell, Trevitt, Vaught Whitmore, Woods, and Speaker Whitthorne-42. Nos-Messrs. Armstrong. Brazelton, Butler, aldwell, Gorman, Greene, Morris, Norman, Russell ter, Strewsbury, White, of Davidson, Williams, o nox, Wisener and Woodard-15.

Absent and not voting: Messra. Barksdale, Beaty nett, Britton, Critz, Doak, East, Gillespie. Har , Hebb, Johnson, Kincaid, of Anderson, Kincaid Claiborne, Trewhitt, White, of Dickson, Wi ms, of Franklin, Williams, of Hickman, and Will-

Declaration of Independence of Tennessee AN ACT to submit to a vote of the people a Declaration of In

sdence and for other purposes Sucrion 1. Be it enacted by the General Ass of the State of Tennessee. That immediately after the sauge of this Act the Governor of this State shall, by proclamation, direct the Sheriff's several counties in this State to open and hold an election at the various voting precincts in their respective counties on the 8th day of June, 1861 that said Sheriffs, or in the absence of the Sheriffs the Coroner of the county, shall immediately advertise the election contemplated by this Act: that said Sheriffs appoint a Deputy to hold said election cinct, and it no officer shall, from any cause, attenany voting precinct to open and hold said election a Justice of the Peace, any respectable free holds may appoint an officers, Judges and Clerks to oper ad hold said election. Said officers, Judges and Clerks shall be sworn as now required by law, an who after being so sworn, shall open and hold an ection open and close at the time of day, and in he manner now required by law in elections for nembers to the General Assembly Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, That at said election the following declaration shall be submitted to a

vote of the qualified voters of the State of Ter nessee, for their ratification or rejection. DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE AND ORDINANCE DE SOLVING THE FEDERAL RELATIONS RETWEEN THE

STATE OF TENNESSEE AND THE UNITED STATES O AMERICA. 1st. We the people of the State of Tennesse waiving any expression of opinion, as to the ab stract doctrine of secession, but asserting the right as a free and independent people, to alter, reform prised at seeing so many fine fields of growing or abolish our form of Government in such manner wheat, promising a remarkably good yield. Corn as we think proper, do ordain and declare that all the laws and ordinances, by which the State of Cennessee became a member of the Federal Unio of the United States of America, are hereby abrogated and annulled, and that all obligations on our part be withdrawn therefrom ; and we do hereb sume all the rights, functions and powers, which y any of said laws and ordinances were conveyed the Government of the United States, and absolved ourselves from all the obligations, restrain

> eth become a free, sovereign and independent the State of Tennessee, which requires members of the General Assembly, and all officers, civil see, making citizenship of the United States a qualification for office, and recognizing the Constitution of the United States as the supreme law of this THIRD, We furthermore ordain and declare, that all rights acquired and vested under the Constitution of the United States, or under any act of Congress this State and not incompatible with this ordinance shall remain in force and have the same effect as if

this ordinance had not been passed.

Sec. 3. Be it further enacted. That said election shall be by ballot, that these voting for the Declaration and Ordinance shall have written or printed on Globe, 1st session, 30th Congress, page 94, Mr. Line their ballots "Separation," and those voting against it shall have written or printed on their ballots "No Separation." That the clerks holding said election General Assembly, that the clerks and judges shall certify the same with the number of votes for The officer holding the election, shall return seat, on the Monday next after the election. The Sheriff shall immediately make out, certify and send to the Governor the number of votes polled. and the number of votes for "Separation," and, the number "No Separation," and file one of the original scrolls, with the clerk of the County Court; that upon comparing the vote by the Governor in the office of the Secretary of State, which shall be at least by the 24th day of June, 1861, and may be sooner if the returns are all received by the Gov ernor. If a majority of the votes polled shall be for "Separation," the Governor shall by his Proclanation make it known, and declare all connection the State of Tennessee, with the Federal Union lissolved, and that Tennessee is a free, independant vernment, free from all obligation to, or connec-

Military League between the State of of the Legislature in the counties where they reside, shall be entitled to vote in any county in the State where they may be in active service, or under orders, or on parole at the time of said electio Assembly, Hon's G. A. HENRY, A.O. W. TOTTEN and and all other voters shall vote in the county where WASHINGTON BARROW, were appointed by the Gov- they reside, as now required by law in voting for members to the General Assembly Sec 5. Be it further enacted, That at the same

time and under the rules and regulations prescribvote. To wit: An Ordinance for the adoption of the Constitu formation of the league, together with the league tion of the Provisional Government of the Confed-Brate States of America. We the people of Tennessee, solemnly impressed by the perils which surround us, do hereby adopt and ratify the Constitution of the Provisional Gos

erament of the Confederats States of America, or-dained and established at Montgomery, Alabama, on the 8th day of February, 1861, to be in force during the existence thereof, or until such time as we may supersede it, by the adoption of a perman-Sec. 6. Be il further enacted, That those in favor

of the adoption of said Provisional Constitution and thereby securing to Tennessee equal representation in the deliberations and Councils of the Confederate States, shall have written or printed on their ballots the word "Representation," those opposed, the words "No Representation." SEC. 7. Be it further enacted, That in the

people shall adopt the Constitution of the Provision? I Government of the Confederate States at the election herein ordered, it shall be the duty of the Covernor forthwith to issue writs of election for delegates to represent the State of Tennessee in the said Provisional Government. That the State shall be represented by as many delegates as it was entitled to members of Congress to the recent Congress of the United States of America, who shall be elected from the several Congressional districts as now established by law, in the mode and manner now prescribed for the election of members of the Congress of the United States. SEC. 8. Be it further enacted, That this Act take ef-

fect from and after its passage.
W. C. Whitthoune, Speaker of the House of Representatives.
B. L. Srovall., Speaker of the Senate.

The following is the vote on the final passage the Declaration of Independence in the Senat: Ayes-Messrs. Allen. Bradford, Bumpass, Hildreth, Horn, Hunter, Johnson, Lane, Mickley, Min-nies, McClellan, McNeilly, Payne, Richardson, Stanton. Stokes, Stovall, Thompson, Wood, and Speaker Noes-Messrs. Boyd, Nash, Stokely, and Trimble

Passed May 6th, 1861.

Absent : Mr. Peters. The following is the vote in the House: Ayes-Messrs Baker of Perry, Baker of Wesk-ley, Barksdale, Bayless, Bicknell, Bledsoe, Cheatnam Cowden, Critz, Davidson, Davis, Dudley, Ewing. Farley, Farrelly, Ford, Frazier, Gantt, Guy, Hebb, Hurt, Ingram, Jones, Kenner, Kennedy, Lea, Lockhart, Martin, Mayfield, McCabe, Morphies, Smith, Sowell, Trevitt, Vaughn, Whitmore, Williams of Franklin, Williams of Hickman, Woods and Speaker Whitthorne-46.

Noes-Messrs, Armstrong, Brazelton, Britton Butler, Cardwell, Est. Gillespie, Gorman, Greene, Havron, Johnson, Kineaid of Anderson Kineaid of Claiborne, Morris, Norrmen, Russell, Senter, Shrews | terested in the estate in case of intestacy (for no Woodar1-21. Excused from voting: Mr. Harris.

Paired off: Messrs, Doak and Wisener .- 2 Absent and not voting : Messrs. Beaty, Bennett. Trewhitt, White of Dickson, and Williamson-5.

By Authority.

An Acrite repeal so much of section 96 of the Militia Law passed 28th Jan . 1840, as requires an Secretos 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee That so much of section ninety-six of the Militia Law of Tennessee, passed the 28th day of January, 1840, prescribing an oath and the same is hereby repealed.

and after its passage. W. C. WHITTHORNE Speaker of the House of Representatives. B. L. STOVALL. Speaker of the Senate.

Passed May 6, 1861. About the Recognition of the Co federate

States by European Powers. We find in the Charleston Mercury, a letter from JOHN MITCHELL, dated Paris, April 5th, of which the following is an extract: Intelligence has just arrived here that three

eading citizens of the Southern States, including W. L. Yancey, are on their way to Europe, to pr themselves in communication with the principa governments, especially France and England, to expound the reasons and grounds of the great American Revolution, and officially demand recognition for the Confederated States. It may well be conceived that in the present condition of your affairs this proceeding will give rise to various and con-flicting appreciations. The Southern Confederacy is not yet officially recognized by the rump of the 'United States;" and the government of Mr. Lincoln, if powerless for anything else, can vet avail itself of diplomatic etiquette and the "comity of nations," and affect to treat you as rebels-not ac tually and practically at home, but by manifestations intended to meet the eyes of Europe, and, as it were, in a certain documentary manner dare not act towards you as rebeis, and this, it is hoped, will embarrass you for the present. In fact, the question whether you are to be recognized, or not to be recognized, is agitating both France and England a good deal. Before this reaches Charleston you will have the

report of the proposed resolution in the British Parliament on that point. In France there are two strongly defined parties already upon this especial The Commissioners on their way may meet with discouragement, and will undoubtedly find a large mass of absurd misrepresentation to be cleared away : yet. I entertain no doubt that they will completely succeed in their mission. A very few weeks ore of the silly and cowardly braggadocio of the North, and of the steady, self-reliant organization of the South, will show to Europe where the force really resides; and to force, Europe bows with a verent and painfully sincere homage. Already begins, I think, to dawn upon men's minds that if herners are not rebels, and are not to be treated as rebels, then the Northerners are rebels. Above all things, it is difficult to make Europeans comprehend that neither party is is rebellion neither party abcolutely in the wrong, but both standing upon their rights. We must wait a few hundred years before curope can rise to the height of that conception. In the meantime, to solve this present difficultyto meet this immediate exigency-I believe the settled opinion in Europe will shortly be that the

North is in rebellion with the South-which is also

my own opinion.

Position of the Lincoln Government --- The Feeling of the Cabinet. Correspondence of the New York Evening Post WASHINGTON, May 2 .- Do not believe one-half of what certain telegraphers and letter-writers say pecting the position of the different members of the Cabinet. One or two of the Cabinet member have been grossly misrepresented for two months. Gideon Welles of Connecticut has from the ontset been one of the most bold and radical members of the Cabinet. He never was in favor of settling our difficulties by a patched up compromise, nor has he ever believed that a peaceful solution was possible. Ten days ago when Washington was cut off from the loyal States it was urged in Cabinet council that a route should be opened around Baltimore Mr. Welles advocated the passage through the con tumacious city. "It will take twenty thousand troops to do it," was the reply. "Then use fifty thousand for the purpose!" said Mr. Welles. Yet some enemy of the cretary of the Navy has started the Story that he is for a peaceful separation of the two sections of the country. Nothing could be further from the truth. Everybody knows that Mr. Seward has been anxious to avoid a war. He has put more faith than any of his friends in the Southern profes sions of loyalty and peace. Even to this hour Mr. Seward fluds it difficult to dispel from his brain the idea that the South will, without a conflict submit to the Federal Government. When this delusion is scattered, Mr. Seward will fight as zealously as anybody else. He took the ground last winter that h would as a last resort fight to save the Union. Mr. Bates is cautious and conservative, and Mr. smith is not unlike him in these respects. The de cided men of the Cabinet are Chase, Blair, and Welles. Mr. Blair is for keeping up the Post Office system all over the South, in the second States as well as the neutral ones. He has urged upon the ecretary of War the policy of settling the mails running to Philadelphia and New York via Baltimore, at once. Mr. Cameron objected to this. He the West, and is hemmed in on all sides by Federal It would not take a two months blockade to work her entire destruction. Mr. Blair stands by the triends of the Union in Baltimore, and thinks that they should not be made to suffer for the sins of the Secessionists if it can be avoided. Lincoln in 1848

In the speech of Abraham Lincoln, of Illinois. delivered in the U.S. House of Representatives on the 12th of January 1848, which we find reported at length in the Appendix to the Congressional

coln says: "Any people anywhere, being inclined and having the power, have a right to rise up and shake off the existing Government, and form a new one, that suits them better. This is a most valuable, a most sacred right-a right which, we hope and believe, is to liberate the world. Nor is this right confined to eases in which the whole people of an existing Government may choose to exercise it. Any portion of such people that can, may revolutionize, and make their own of so much of the territory as they inhabit. More than this, a majority of any portion of such people may revolutionize, putting down a minority, intermingled with, or near about them, who may oppose their movements. It is a equality of revolutions not to go by old lines, or old laws; but to break up both, and make new ones."

AN ABOLITIONIST "PICKED UP."-The Harper's Ferry correspondent of the Richmond Whig, writes ther the facts constitute the offence created by sec. under date of the 29th ult: There are quite a number of "niggers" in service

m with the Federal Government. And that the They are, of course, body servants, faithfully fol-

Pitting out of Volunteers. Col. George W. Lay, late aid to Gen. Scorr, but ow aid to the Governor of Virginia, has published a card, in which he makes the following seasonable suggestions in regard to the fitting out of volun-

"The State can furnish only the equipm primary necessity, in which are not included by regulation many small articles that are almost inispensible; such as tin cups, sheath-knives, materials for sewing-with which every Russian soldier is furnished by his government-brushes, spare attons, shoc-strings, tape, &c. Each man will have One of the best securities for health, in case the this section has reference only

addier will be content to adopt a precaution every-where counselled by the biggest surgical authority is the wearing a flannel belt next the skin, from the waist to the hips, so tied as to lap well in front. A soldier's greatest liability to disease, is from exposure to wet, and to changes of temperature, proucing rheumatic or intestinal suffering. The fishnel belt, closely wrapped, keeps the loins and abdomen at a nearly uniform temperature, which the loose shirt will not effect. This belt has been reuired to be worn by British troops in the West ndies, since many years, and was prescribed in the French and English armies in the Crimea, and considered equally important in hot and cold weather against dysentery and against rheumatism. The material costs but little and one lady could make up number of belts in a day."

Gaiters of linea duck or light cloth -a material that will wash is best -to fasten over shoes or ankle boots, will, by keeping out the dust, prevent the feet from chaffing, and not only increase the comfort, but the rapidity and endurance of marching. The color should be white, or very light, to keep out heat. The experience of the French the best marching army in the world, has caused these gaiters to be adopted as a part of the regulation equipment. They are, however, of less importance han the belts.

To every company leaving for the field a suitable quantity of such small comforts might be furnished at a trival expense. A small package of tea, and one of litric acid, for light cases of sickness, when separated from hospital stores, might be added; but othing should be allowed that is of weight, and would burthen the small means of transportation furnished for camp equipage, &c. Col. Lay also accompanies these suggestions with another excellent one, that societies be formed in each town of the State for the purpose of providing

tant service to our brave volunteers DECISIONS OF THE SUPREME COURT. OFFICIAL.

State of Tennessee at Nashville, December Term, 1860. John Keith and others vs. Alvin C. Ragland and others. f proceeding to procure the vacation, or recall, of

The question in this case is, as to the proper mode he probate of the wil of Jas. H. Ragland, in com mon form in 1849, and have it reprepounded for probate in solemn form, under an issue of decisavi This Court in the case of Cornwell, vs. Cornwell,

11 Hump, 485, adopted as the most convenient and approved practice, that which is settled in North arolina in the case of Harvey, vs. Smith 1 Dev and Bat. S. R. 188. According to which some party inothers will be heard) must present a petition to the county Court setting forth his interest, and the grounds upon which the contest is to be made. The executor must be cited or summoned to appear and answer the petition. Upon the case thus pre sented the county Court may either set aside the former probate, and send up the case to the Circu \$ Court for issue and trial or refuse to do so. From their judgment either party may appeal. oath to support the Constitution of the United | the deceased, at March Term 1860, of the County Court of Jackson, and the Court set aside the probate. But the other party was not cited to appear. Properly concluding that this order of the Court was irregular, the parties did not take up the case to the Circuit Court under it, but filed a more for to support the Constitution of the United States, be. | mal petition on the 17th May 1860, to the June Term | counsels may have prevailed, and that this fratrici of the County Court and caused subpornes to be is dal war has been checked in the outset. But, sup-SEC. 2. Beil enacted, That this act take effect from sued by the clerk, to the proper parties, to appear posing that the worst has happened, and, either and answer.

> The parties did appear, and moved to dismiss the petition upon the single ground that the County Court then had no jurisdiction of the case, because it had at the preceding March term set aside the cuit Court for trial, taking proper bonds &c. accordng to the statute. The record to that effect was referred to and relied upon. The Court overruled he motion, when an answer upon the merits was filed by Keith and pro confesso taken against Craig. The Court then entered a formal order setting aside the probate and ordering the case to the Circuit From this order the appeal was taken, and the whole case went up. In the Circuit Court at the first term, the appell-

ants moved the Court to "dissmiss this cause and strike it out from the docket, because the petition before the County Court to contest the same was not scorn to, and because the County Court had no jurisdiction of the cause at the time, as the probate in common form had been set aside at the March term proceedings. And further, to quash and dismiss said preceeding because there was no ground shown in said petition to contest said will, and because the contracts did not give bond as required by law, in the County Court or offer it to do army which the other 27 have not succeeded in

To remedy this last difficulty bond was then Of the various grounds assumed in support of the motion, the first is mainly relied upon, viz: that he petition to the County Court was not verified by

We have no express decision on this point and ur act of 1835 and the Code are silent on the subject But in North Carolina it seems to have been held in two cases that such petitions must be accompanied with an affidavit. 2 Iredell's Dig. 843, paragraph 45. In a recent work in this State, entitled, the tory of a Law Suit" 550, it is laid down to be the correct practice. The proper practice is there set

ut with particularity This court has said in the case of Cornwell al ready cited, referring to Wynne vs. Spiers, I Hump. 407, that it is not a matter of course to set aside th probate of a will for reprobate. If this were so, great mischief and confusion would be produced. Estates long settled up and distributed in many cases, under wills regularly proved in common form would be called back, and titles to property disturbed and damaged to the great injury often of innocent persons. In view of these serious con-sequences, a good case should be prima facie made out, and that in a reliable form before the solemn djudication of the proper tribunal, even in common form in favor of a will should be disturbed. Titles to real as well as personal estate, are put at bazard by these contests. But it is important for the rights of those entitled to property by succession and inheritance, or the just and equal rules of the statutes of descents and distribution, that in all this is evident from the long delay which has proper cases wills should be open to contest, and taken place. Before Mr. Buchanan left lemn probates set aside for that purpose. It is not however, requiring too much of those who alege that a wrong has been done them in a recorded | Pickens, and the Confederate States themselves were lowering their tariff and letting in the pro-

probate under the forms of law, to verify the truth ductions of Europe at a rate which would make evthese allegations against it by affidavit. But in this case the party was too late in making the objection. This should have been done in the was installed a resolution would be taken. But this ounty Court, when appearance was made in obedience to the summons or citation. Instead of that a motion was made to dismiss the petition upon another and insufficient ground, and on the failure of which an answer was filed, and this objection made for the first time in the Circuit Court. That Court did right then to overrule the motion, and ordering an issue devisavit vel non to be made up.
And the appeal from that ruling must fail here. So the judgment of the Circuit Court will be affirmed,

and the cause remanded for issue and trial. CARUTHERS. Correct copy: J. P. CLARK, Clerk.

James Woodward, Administrator of David Heming, vs. Sarah Duncan, and others, This case raises a disputed question of fact, as well as a question of law, upon the doctrine of de- and partisan bands along the frontier must be so ter cents and distribution. The bill is filed by the administrator of David Heming to compel the defendents to interplead and But, should this quarrel begin and centinue until settle their respective claims to the estate in his

ate, leaving both real and personal estate. The defendants, Mrs Vaughn, Mrs Hannum and Mrs Clark, are admitted to be the legitimate full isters of the deceased. Mrs Duncan and Mrs Bigbee claim to be the same, out that is disputed by the other defendants, and speculate on so great a calamity as such a war would the bill charges that they are the illegitimate chil- be. We would rather hope that the good sense of ren of the same mother

The decessed was never married, and died intes-

This is the question of fact, as to which, the country may bring about a reconciliation before the roof brings us to the conclusion that the charge in dispute has been too far envenomed. As long he bill is sustained, and that they are illegitimate. as the two sections of the Union refrain from he The legal question is, whether they can inherit | tilities, it would be the height of arrogance and folfrom a legitimate half brother. If they can, it must by to interfere; but when the soil and seas of the be by some statute. By the common law they are likely to be stained with blood, clearly excluded. 3 Kent, 413; 9 Hump. 460. They have no inheritable blood, and can neither of humanity. New World are likely to be stained with blood, take nor transmit by descent. The act of 1819, ch. 13, and 1851, ch. 39, incorpo-

law in the cases therein specified. The case there provided for, embracing this question is, that when an illegitimate dies intestate, without wife or children, or mother living, then his estate shall go equaly to his brothers and sisters by his mother, or the Gen. Bragg to the effect that if our army was not secondents of such brothers or sisters. We have had two cases under this statute. In Riley vs. Eyrel, 3 Head. 20, we held that the lawful issue of the same mother took equally with the un-lawful brothers and sisters of the illegitimate deceased intestate.

The case of Webb vs. Webb, page 69 of the same book, does not touch the question.

Now it will be seen that these statutes apply slone to the case of an illegitimate descedent, and only changes the existing law of descents and distributions in relation to their estates. But this is the case of a legitamate's estate. The common law must prevail as to that, as there has been no ange by any statute. We are not disposed to go beyond the Legislature in removing the checks upon illicit intercourse, and the stigms from bastardy. The cause of good morals forbids it. The decree will be reversed, and Mrs. Duncan and Mrs. Bigbee excluded from the inheritance. CARUTHERS.

J. P. CLARK, Clerk. A correct copy: George F Rhodes vs. the State. This was an indictment for an assault and battery with intent to commit a rape upon a female child of four years old. The jury convicted him and fixed the term of imprisonment at two years in the peni-

4.617 of the code. After giving the common law definition of rape here; who are frequently seen stepping about the en- | in the 4,610th sec., and in the next section prescribcampment, fully arms d, and sometimes uniformed ing the punishment of rape upon "a female of ten years and upwards." it is then provided in sec. 4.610 Governor shall cause 'the vote by counties' to be lowing their masters to the field. A white man appublished, the number for "Separation," and the proached two of them the other day, and commence know and abuse a female under the age of ten

section now under consideration, and on which the tment is based, creates another and differ felony in which the object designed is not sec plished. It requires two elements to constitute itan act with a certain intent. An a small and batter must be committed on a female with intent to kno her "forcibly and against her will." conceive how any sane man could have this intan n reference to a child of four years old. But the defendant was drunk, and it is said, may have be uch a purpose in that condition. If he had, though it was impract cable to have accomplished his ob ject and carried out his unholy intent, the crimmight be complete, as drunkeners is no exuse for crime. Yet we are of opinion that

where, if the intent was carried out, the offence would be rape. That would not be so if the female was under ten. In the description of crime intend ed to be committed, the words employed in the definition of rape are used. The intent must be to have carnal knowledge of the female "forcibly and against her will." This would not be necessary to create the offence perpetrated on a female under ten. We must understand the Legislature, from the language used in the definition of this felony, where the offence is to consist of the distinct common law offence of Assault and Battery with an intent to commit another crime, which amounts to a felony to refer to the crime of rape. It is the object and purpose for which the assault and battery is con mitted that raises the misdemeanor to a felony. The intent to commit any other crime than ra e, ever that created by the 4614 section, would not make out the felony here created. It would only be an aggravated misdemeanor. Of this last offence th efendant should have been convicted, as he would have been under a correct change. No matter how odious and detestable we may regard the conducof the defendant, we cannot punish him for a felony aless the law has declared it to be such The little girl was not injured nor did her person adicate that any attempt had been made to violate her, though he carried her off into the smokehouse

and the appearance of her clothes was suspicious when detected. His foolish and extremely improper and senseless conduct can only be accounted for on the ground that he was drunk was to be almost bereft of his reason. Reverse the judgment and remand the cause for a new trial. Correct copy: J. P. CLARE, Clerk.

From the London Times, April 19 the means and personally attending to this impo-

The American Revolution. It needs no comment of ours to impress the pub lic with the great importance of the news from America. We are axious to speak with caution on this subject, and not cause alarm which may possibly prove to have been unnecessary. Therefore we we would rather let the telegraphic summary from enatown speak for itself. The steamer left New Decisions of the Supreme Court of the York on the 6th, and on the day previous the signs of an approaching conflict, which had been visible or some weeks before, became so marked that a panic took place in Wall street. In what may be called the two chief cities of the rival Federation the beleif that war was at hand prevailed equally, In New York there was, as we have said, a panic on the Stock Exchange, while from Charleston the telegraph announces that the dread moment had arrived. and a rupture would at occe take place. It was even feared that military operations had begun on the part of the Southerners. No news had been received from Fort Pickens, for several days, and the had led to the belief that the communication had been cut off by the Southern troops. From Charleston it was announced that Major Anderson had been called upon to evacuate Fort Sumter within forty eight hours, the alternative being that the place would be bombarded. The belief at Washington was that the Government was as determined as that of Secessionists. Every man had been ordered on duty : a frigate, with two first class merchant steamers, would sail at once with sealed orders; but we learn from a private source that there were still doubts as to whether they were intended to releive Fort Pickens or to proceed to St In the case before us, the petition was filed by Bouch is the momentous intelligence which we pubthe defendants who were proper parties, children of lish to-day. We may here, however, repeat the hope so often expressed on this side of the ocean, that if the two sections of the late Union be dest ed to separation the change may be accomplished without spilling of blood. It may, perhaps, be too late to indulge in such wishes, yet we will not give up all hope that even at this late hour moderate through the naval operations of the United States or an attack on the Federal forts by their rivals, hostilities have begun, it is plain that a conflict of no common kind must tollow. The Confederate States though without a navy, and consequently original probate, and ordered the case to the Cir. | forced for the most part to remain on the defensive will be an enemy not easy to deal with. True, they are not so powerful in men or resources as they an-

icipated some months ago. The fidelity of the Bor der States to the Union has been a great disappoint ment to the Montgomery politicians and their amb tions President. The Border States, particularly Kentucky and Tennessee, contain a population which to military purposes, perhaps, surpasses any in the Umon. The fine race which inhabits these regions would prove formidable enemies to the Governm at Washington, if they had resolved on seceding Then there would have been the accession of a large white population without any great admixture of negroes, and farthermore considerable wealth which, in the present state of the Southern Exche quer, would have been very acceptable though for the present at least, the Border States stand fast by the Union, yet the South shows a bold front. The seven seceding States, being in earnest and fighting for their independence, have raised an matching. According to all accounts the Southern levies are large, well disciplined, and in high spirits. For weeks it has been difficult to keep the Charleston regiments from attacking Fort Sumter, and at Pensacola we find that Fort Pickens was hard pressed by a considerable force. The iron onadries in Virginia were turning out guns to b used against the government which owes the alie giance of Virginia itself. "Troops, provisions and ammunition were flowing into the Confederate

army," was the intelligence received a few days since. It seems clear that, if peace be preserved. t will not be by any yielding on the part of the se It would be a great political error, not to say a crime the Republican President should plunge the new rld into war, in order to show his attachment to h arty or his consistency with his former principles When Mr. Buchanan published his unhappy message-a document to which it is probably owing that South Carolina was followed into secession by six other States-the Republican party, and indeed opinion generally throughout the North, was so much inflamed against the President that Mr. Lin-coln found or fancied it necessary to repudiate these sentiments. Incantiously giving atterance to his own opinions wherever he came on his journe, from the West, he arrived at Washington piedged not only to keep but to retake the Forts belonging to the Union in the secoded States, and to refus any recognition of Southern independence. collection of the duties at the Southern ports was also made a part of the new President's programme How difficult it has been found to carry out al office Major Anderson was in extreme danger, no time was to be lost in relieving Fort

was not to be. For a full month the President and his Cabinet have been debating (what is to be done, and only on the 5th is it announced that the policy f coercion has triumphed. The delay seems all the more to be regretted, since confidence among men of business had been almost restored. There was up nearly to the last day of March, a feeling that the worst was over, an that however lamentable might be the disruption of the Republic, there would not be added to this misfortune the still greater calamity of civil war. The absorbing interest in military and political matters was passing away, and business was resuming its usual course. What will be the result of a collision between the two Governments is mo e than any one can predict. The vision of privateers at sea, the Republic, there would not be added to this misone can predict. The vision of privateers at sea, rible to Americans that it is possible the public feel ing of the people may restrain the act of their rulers both sides are roused into animosity, the war, though short, may be as savage as any that has been carried on even by the Spanish race. Americans are in the highest degree excitable and vindictive: the ferocity which they carry into their domestic conflicts would be increased largely when me side fancied itself to be resisting tyrants and the other punishing traitors. But we had rather no the Americans and the peaceful cou

once. It was thought that the moment Mr.

ATTACK ON PENSACOLA .- The New Orleans True Delta of the 5th says It is said that a letter has been received in this

city from one of our citizens at Pensacola, stating

that the commander of Fort Pickens had notified

removed by the 4th inst., he would open his batteries upon it. The expiration of the time fixed by Lincola in his proclamation, the reported blockading of Pensacola, the usual preliminary to hostilities, would seem to give some color to this information.

DIVIDEND THE Nashville Commercial Insurance Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of three declares a share on the capital stock payable on and after the 15th inst.

JAMES WALKER,

Sale of Land for Taxes.

be following tracts of land or so much thereof of each, as will be sufficient to pay the taxes, cost and charges due severally thereon, to-wit: Owner unknown, I tract of four thousand acres in civil district No 4 valued at \$500; tar 755; Clerk's for \$1.50; Frinter's for 1 50; Collector's fee 1 50; Collector's fee 1 50; Collector's fee 1 50; Clerk's fee 1 50; Collector's fee 1 50; Printer's for 1 100; Collector's fee 1 50; Collector's fee 1 50; Printer's for 1 100; Collector's fee 1 50; Col Robert McCrary, Itruct of are hundred acres in District No.4.

The Athenneuro, Columbia, Tenn. Hours: McCrary, I tract of land of five hundred acres, in Diatrict No 4, values at \$.00; tax in 1859 200; Clera's fee \$1.5.); fiven that the exercises of the times Public natice is
Printer's fee 1.5.; Collector's fee I.

Jane Moste, I tract, 74 acres in District No 4, valued at \$200;
tax a \$1.00; Clera's fee I.50; Printer's fee I.5); Collector's fee I.

Willie Hutcheston, I tract — scree, in District No 4, valued at \$1.00; Moster I.

Willie Hutcheston, I tract — scree, in District No 4, valued at \$1.00; Clera's fee I.50; Collector's fee I.

Collector's fee I. 50; Conlector's set 1.

Robert McGrary, I tract of land of five hundred agree, in Dis. The only question presented in the case is, when

Collector's fee 1.

Bavid Prewects' heirs, I tract of 730 acres in District No. valued at \$500, 'tax \$1.70, Cle, k's fee 1.50, Printers fee 1.2 Collector's fee 1. Collector's fee 1.

W.N. Stenek. I tra-t of 640 acres in District No. 10, valued \$ 60, tax 35c. Clere's fee \$1.50; Printer's fee 1.50; Collector



Garden State of the West. THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD GOMPANY

1.200.000 Acres

HAVE FOR SALE

IC H FARMING LANDS,

TRACTS OF FORTY ACRES AND UPWARDS

MECHANICS, PARMERS AND WORKING MEN. The attention of the enterprising and industrious parties of community is directed to the following statements and II mits offered them by the

LONG CREDIT AND AT LOW PHICES.

ILLINOIS ORNTRAL RAILEGAD COMPANY, which, as they will perceive, will enable them, by proper energy, perseverance and industry, to provide comfortable and permanent homes for themselves and families, with, comparatively eaking, very little capital. LANDS OF ILLINOIS. No State in the Valley of the Mississippi offers so great an educement to the settler as the State of Illinois. There is no ortion of the world where all of the conditions of climate and

mly combine to produce those two great staple one and WHEAT, as the Prairies of Illinois. RICH BOLLING PRAIRIE LANDS. The deep rids loam of the prairies is cultivated with such won-lerfus facility that the farmers of the Eastern and Middle States are moving to Hilmols in great bumbers. The area of Hilmols is about equal to that of England, and the soil is so rich that it will support twenty millions of people.

EASTERN AND SOUTHERN MARKSTS.

There lands are contiguous to a railroad 700 miles in length which connects with other roads, and navigable laves and ravers, thus affording an unbroken communication with the Rasters d routhern markets. APPLICATION OF CAPITAL Thus far capital and labor have been applied to developing the soil, the great resources of the State in coal and from are almost unbounded. The invariable rule that the mechanic arts flourish best where food and fusi are charpest, will follow at an early day in Illinois, and in the course of the next ten years the natu-I laws and reconsities of the case warrant the belief that at ast five hundred thousand people will be engaged in the State

RAILROAD SYSTEM OF ILLINOIS. Over \$100,000,000 of private capital have been expended on the railroad system of Illinois. Inasmuch as part of the inno from several of these works, with a valuable public fund lands, so to diminish the State Expenses, the TAXES ARS THE STATE DEST. The State Debt is only \$10,105,398 14, and within the last three years has been reduced \$2,259,746 80, and we may reason-

that in ten years it will become extinct.

PRESENT POPULATION. The State is rapidly filling up with population; 808,026 per ns having been added since 1810, making the present popular 1,710,493—a ratio of 192 per cent in 10 years. AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS. The Agricultural Products of Illinois are greater than tiose fany other State. The Products set out during the past fear product set out during the past fear product 500,000 on 1800 approaches 5,000,000 of bushels, while the corn crop yields not less than

146,000,000 bushels. PERTILITY OF SOIL. Nowhere can the industrious farmer secure such imm sults for his labor as upon these prairie soils, they being com rosed of a deep, rich loam, the fertility of which is unsurpasse y any on the globe. TO ACTUAL CULTIVATORS.

sins an agreement to cultivate. The road has been enstruct of through those lands of an expense of \$40.400,000. In 1850, the population of forty-nies countie through which if passes was only 323,588, since which, 479,295 have been added, making the whole population a guin of 143 per cent. EVIDENCES OF PROSPERITY. As an evidence of the thrift of the people, it may started the 600,000 tons of freight, including 8,600,000 barrels of floor, were forwarded over he line last

REDUCATION.

Mechanics and working men will find the free chool syste encouraged by the State and on leaved with a large revenue for the support of sencois. Their children can liven might of the church and schoolhouses, and grow up with the susperily of the leading State in the Great. Western Empire. PRICES AND TERMS OF PAYMEN. The prices of these lamis vary from \$1 to \$1 per sere, as cording to lication, quality, &c. First class farming sell for about \$10 or \$12 per acre; and the elative (x)

ONE YEAR'S INTEREST IN DVANCE at six percent per annum, and air interespotes at six per a sale, so that at the end of two years one \$1f should be finced as

under cultivation

me.according to law.

from the valuation for each, except to same should be at dallars per acre, when the cash account be file dallars. loss, and terms of payment, can be led on apelication to J. W. FUSTKE, and Commissioner, Limbia Central Raticoad, Chicago, I linela For the names of the towns, V. Rud and Cities situated up he Hillinois Centrel Railroad see p. 28 188, 189, 190, Appl on's Railway fulle. ap23-188 a sûm

PROCLAMITION.

Governor of the State of Tennessee Othe Sheriffs of the countle of Warren, Cannon. Coffee, Van Buren, Franklin Lindu, Giles, Bedford, Marshall, v. Butherfart, Williamses Hickman Hardio, Wayne, mos. in said rtate—Greetif: You are hereby commanded awrence, in said rute—treetig. In his acrosy commands be open and he'd an election, gail the places of belong size ions in your respective counts, on the cit day of June next filer having given she notice gluined by law, for the election of A Major-General for the 3d division of the Millitiac said State of \$1) the vacancy in said division and discretize thereof mak

in testimony wheof, I have becomes act my hand and caused the feet scal of said State to be affixed at Nashville, it 55th day of April, 1861 the Governor:

18HAM G. HARRIS. J. R. BAV. Secretary of fate.

Insovent Notice. of the estate of W A Davis, decreased. may4-w4:pr'sfce#3*

Inplyent Notice. A LL persons have claims against the estate of Ann A. Will son, deceased a hereby notified to frie them with the Clerk the County C and Westley county Tennessee, at him fire a Dresley, on or bette the 16th day of August next, for adjude sation and pre-rate stribution. I having suggested ney of said estudand said Clerk having speciated that da

> Notice. grasons we are compelled, from and after this of the exclusive UASH system.
>
> 100 is, in ensure attention, where as accompanies

LANIER PHILLIPS & CO. TANESSEE ARTHLERY! VOLUNTES wishing to join the Tennessee Artile-lery orps, will please on a the Flying Artillery Celar street, opposite Commercial Hotel. Insolvent Notice.

AVIN suggrated the insolvener of the estate of Samuel B Mislion, deceased, to the Cherz of the County Court of Perry celly, all yer one are therefore hereby notified to file their claimfully authenticated, before said Clark on a hefore the latings November next for property or the same will be November next, for providing or the same will be it lat day of May, 1861. W. B. NICHOLS. may3-myr'sfee83 stray in Dickson County. Dist, on the Ed of April, 1661, a yellow gray Filly, 1 3 sacs old. 14 hands I lach high, right hind fact white

Hickman county PORT to the Governor, together with the tender for ser

whice, a complete list of the officers and men of each com-wandthe arms, it any, possessed by the company; its name and T virtue of an order of sa'e to me directed from the Circuit where as Infantry, Cavaley or Artillary; and he wifer as Infantry

We are authorised to appounce W F. ERROHRVAL, of Lin coln county, a candidate for Major-General of the Third Division of Tennessee Militia, composed of the countles of Warren Cannon, Coffee, Van Baren, Franklin, Lincoln Giller, Beiford Marshall Maury, Butherford, Williamson, Hickman, Hard Wayne, and Lawrence | Riccion, Saturday, June S. 18th .. may5-l&wtd ay A UCTION sale of Express Pacings and Misoslimeous Ar-ticles, this morning at 10 o's ock, by spito-it BENJ S SHIELDS & CO.

VALUABLE House servant and Scambress for hire Twenty-Five Negroes ANTED in exchange for very desirable Real Estate
STRATION & SEVEN A War of Extermination. WILL be wared by the undersigned against all conve TOBACCO AND SEG

For Hire.

TRADE. CASH CUSTOMER

ASHVILLE AND CHATTANOOGA R.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE. ON AND AFFER WEDNESDAY, MAY 1st, 1861, Passenger Trains on the Nashville and Chattanoogs Rad GOING BAST. Leave Nashville at 8:30 A M and 2:15 P M. Arrive at Chattanooga 6:03 P M and 1:20 A M. COMING WEST

Leave Chattaneoga at 6:15 A M and 7:00 P M. Arrive at Nastville at R 15 P M and 7:30 A M. THE Trains leaving Nashville at 5-10 A M gonnect I the Trains leaving Nashville at 5:10 A M.connects a fract with Sheligwille Branch, at Tullahoma with M. wille and Manchester Railroad, and at Dechani with Wino and Alabam; Railroad.

The Trains leaving Nashville at 3:15 P M, connects a race with Shelby-lile Branch, at Sevenson with Semple Charleston Railroad, and at Charleston Railroad, and at Charleston Railroad.

Geo. and Western and Atlantic Railroads.

Through Tickets to the following posses, and at prices of, can be had at all hours, on application to the Ticket at Office, at Depot: Richmond, Va.

Montgomery ... Grand Junction.

874

Nashville and Chattanooga road Company. Nashville, Tenn., April 30, if To Whom this May Concern. THE Nashville and Chattaneogn Railroad Comp

E. W. COLE, Sun

FREE OF CHARGE. he Company, all Volunteer Companies. Supplied War, intended for the defence of the Son ding Officer will be required to furnish the Fo tificate showing the number of inge of freight at transported.

This proposition will not apply to it dividuals, but is 37 h c Great Bargains in Heady-

BENJ. F. SHIELDS & CO. A RE selling unprecedented Bargains in Ready-major ing. The stock is large, well assorted and adapt Season and Southern market. Turms cash on delivery, may 1-tf. B. F. S. 12 New Barouches and Bugg W E have just received a fine assertment of superior Barouches and Bungles, which will be said at acrifice to close, for each only.

Clothing.

BENJ F SHIRLDS & CO BOLTED Corn Meal, Stock Feed and Irish Pets Fresh Homony, just received and for sale by BENJ F SHINLD Camp Equipage. TUN COFFEE BOILERS, alleizes

Cump Kettles, Iron Fry Pans, Old Hickory Guards.

College street, at His Company will meet at Firemen College street, at 16 o'clock this may1-11 NOTICE. N election will be held at the office of the Nashr mercial Insurance Company, on Monday the 5 by next for the purpose of electing elevan Director age the affairs of said Company the THE agency a: Shellmound, on the Nashville & Ch Ballroad, has been discontinued. Therefore from the prepaid on Goods destined for that Station. The will not be reasons beefor such fieights after being

NEW BAROUCHES AND BUGGIE USZ received twelve new Barouches and Buggles will be sold these by BENJ P SHIPLING Rags, stags, Rags. SEND in your Bags. We want them now, and we we you three cents per pound for them.

Save buy, and send in all you can.
ap30-if W. S. WHIPES Attention Germans. WILL give medical services free to the Jumilies of bers of the Nashville Rifle Company during the s re in the service of the South. Also to the families of re in the service of the source.

f camer Volunteer companies in the service.

P. HARSE.

THE Nashville and Dec tur Railroad will transp n) the agest forwarding, will be required to give a of f the number of troops, and a description and tomage of the findion Agent at the point of shipment. This preposal does not a ply to In-Fine Kentucky Jean

WOOLEN KENTUCKY JEA MILLS (which is now being worn so extend the South and West). I am now propared to so furnish Free from Grease and made of Pure No TIP A road supply of NEGROJEANS and LENSEY of ler to Jas Walker, Nashville, Tenn. L RICHARD apil5-17m

TOR SALE, TO Military Caps, at MILITARY COLL HOLMAN'S ARMORY! Attention Cheatham Rifles.

A LL those (not already connected with any other M'gl its city) and willing to serve under the following Olkers, are respectfully requested to meet at Holman's a No. 50 Cherry street, at 7 % o'slock to alght J. R. S. Captain, Wm. T. Choatham let Lieutenant, James Brost Lieutenant, E. W. Clark M. Lieutenant, R. S. Pallesson Minor Smith Rusign. Gome one, Come all. ap 120 of ap129 tf LARGE acrival of superior Corn Meal and Chop F received per Ida May, and for sale by application of BRINL F SHIRLDS FLOUR, MEAL AND GRAIN SACE WE will keep on hand a supply of Sacks me by N. B. Read, of Smyrna, and are prepared lers for Flour Sacks printed in any desired state.

ARMSTRAD 4 A Good Farm for Sale. WE offer for saie the place on which G E Coleman he since 1855, and known as the Rogan land, it callow Creek, Dickson county, Tenn, partly on the startihin one mile of Williamswille, and three miles of the and Northwestern Bailroad; a healthy, pleasant as part of Tennessee. Baid land contains about two es near said place, or the undersigned at Fowler's BYRS & BROT

HUNTSVILLE FEMA College. CIRCULAR LETTER.

Union and American copy, and charge Add

HUNTSFILLT FEMALA CONTENT
April 25, 180].

A view of the excitement now prevailing theorethousess to try, it is very desirable that young ladies, who are see home to be educated, should be placed whore their percenter assured of their mafety.

A glance at the map will show that Huntsverte, in North bams, is far removed from any point likely to be attacks Anadmirable organization, civil and military, has been ed for the preservation of orign and unfety from any des dis urbances
The healthfulners and social advantages of Eunts will as
well knew to require remark. There is no place is a
South where the summer could be more obsessably spent to
our beautiful town, with its clean and shady sue is. Its pur
the country of the property of the contains property. At Hewreville Female Corness Boarding t sits office address of the company; its noise and the five service of the state of the address of the appairin, character of service of the state of the address of the appairin, character of service of the state of the state of the main by the company as the frequent seasons of the school.

At Hawasvilla Panalte and the size of the school of the state of the state of the school of the school of the state of the school of the schoo

pare favorably with any in the hard for intelligence an-We need not to issue, at this late doy, any manifesto as The President is the son of a Virginian and is himself a of Tense one lie has been well known, for months possiepen adsocate, with tongue and pro, for Scuthern sight
Foundamen independence.
For full particulars, send for a Cavalogue,
mayd-dit two:

J. O. WILSON, Providence.

THEMS OF SALE.

All sums under \$50. cash over that amount on six ast time, for notes well endorsed, poyable in banc.

We spainted the sale of the sale

Sale of Brugs at Auction.

O's Minday, 27th May, 1051, I will sell at another the of Druce anegood to me in trust, by Ottmar Springer in the store formerly used by him, on the cost side of Matreel, a few doors seath of the Public Square.